

U.S. GOVERNMENT PLANS TAKING OVER A

ONLY FEAR IS OF
AMERICA'S FLEET,
HOLLWEG ASSERTS

Apprehensive of Navy's As-
sistance in Fighting
Submarines

LOWEST TONNAGE

Admiralty Says Minimum
Allies Can Continue With
Is Now Reached

THE LAST CHOICE

Ruthless U-Boat Warfare
The only Alternative
To Destruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, February 6.—At a conference of the leaders of the Center and National Liberal Parties, held on January 31, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, stated that the German Admiralty calculated that the tonnage of the world had reached the minimum, under which the Entente could not long continue the war, if unrestricted submarine warfare is successful. It must succeed before America could participate effectively.

If it did not succeed in forcing Great Britain to sue peace, the

possibility of America's joining

the Entente, and thus sending an army to Europe without inuring the transport of supplies to the Entente armies and peoples. Practically the only fear was of American warships helping to combat the German submarines.

He concluded that the situation was such that ruthless submarine warfare was the only alternative to destruction.

Germans' Trenches
In Alsace Wrecked

French Break Through at Three
Points, Do Much Damage
And Have No Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 6.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: After a violent bombardment, the enemy attacked north-west of the Forest of Parroy, in Lorraine and a detachment penetrated our first line, but was immediately driven out. After artillery preparation, our reconnaissances penetrated the German trenches at three points in the region of Aspach, north-west of Altkirch, in Alsace, wrecked the enemy's works, destroyed their dug-outs and returned, without loss.

The communiqué this evening reported: There have been lively artillery duels in Belgium, in the sector of Poperinge Canal. The German reconnaissances in various sectors on the right of the Meuse were effectively bombarded.

Haig Takes 1,000 Yds.
Trenches Unopposed

Further Advance at Grandcourt;
Loses Two Aeroplanes And
So Do Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We advanced our line in the neighborhood of Grandcourt. Nearly one thousand yards of trenches were occupied unopposed. We took a further 48 prisoners, eastward of Beaucourt.

Our aircraft bombed an enemy aerodrome, doing considerable damage. Two British aeroplanes were brought down. Two enemy machines were also driven down, damaged.

DR. WU RECOVERS

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, February 7.—Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recovered.

New President Of
Standard Oil Co.



ALFRED C. BEDFORD

Find Increasing Indications Germany Will Climb Down; Negotiating with Neutrals

Koelnische Zeitung Avers Consequences Can Be Ignored
On Hindenburg's Word Military Situation Is Secure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—Regarding the discrepant tones from Germany, the one half conciliatory and the other defiant, Germany seems anxious to avoid a rupture with the neutral countries in Europe, while they are equally anxious to avoid war with such a close and threatening neighbor. Germany has already made some slight concessions to Holland, and is throwing out hints of rapprochement, especially with regard to supplies which are essential, such as coal and iron from Britain, but there is little appearance of Germany yielding to America and she seems fully prepared to face the risk of hostilities with the United States and the neutral countries of South America. Ready to Climb Down?

The indications are increasing that Germany is preparing to climb down. It is reported that negotiations are proceeding with neutrals with a view to further concessions. This is what is going on beneath the surface.

It contrasts strikingly with the sword-rattling attitude of the German press, which announces the rupture of diplomatic relations with America in large head-lines and declares that it is not surprised, as it has been long expected. Some papers give a crumb of comfort by affecting to believe that the German submarines will have a free hand.

The clerical Koelnische Volkszeitung, in a wild outburst, professes joy at the rupture with America, but wishes that President Wilson could be acquainted personally with the privations of the German people.

It's Lieut. H. R. Hertslet,
Royal Engineers, Now

Boy Scouts' Former District
Scoutmaster Here Profits By
Shipping Experience

Mr. John D. M. Pringle, of Dodwell and Co., courteously informs us that he has just received a letter from Mr. Henry R. Hertslet, dated January 6, which contains the following news of local interest:

I am now, glad to say, a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and may shortly be sent to France, Mesopotamia, Egypt or Salonica. I got my promotion owing to my 10 years' shipping experience in China. If you know of any other persons with similar qualifications (viz: shipping experience, that is, loading and discharging steamers) let me know and I think I could obtain them a similar commission. You might let the Shanghai Press know the good news, as I have many friends who would like to know that I have 'got busy' and succeeded."

Mr. Hertslet's address is 30 Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court, London, S. W. The local troops of Boy Scouts, for whom, as District Scoutmaster, Mr. Hertslet did so much, and a host of other friends will join with us in congratulating the new Lieutenant on his appointment.

Bomb Terrorists At
Work in New York

Customs Collector Reports Dis-
covery Of Infernal Machine
On His Door-Step

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 5.—Dudley F. Malone, the Customs Collector of New York, reports that he has found a bomb on his door-step.

LAND U-BOAT VICTIMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Vigo, February 6.—A Dutch steamer has landed 16 (?) victims of German attacks on ships off the coast of Brazil.

Did Princess Yolanda's English Governess Aid Edward's Wooing?



PRINCE EDWARD

PRINCESS YOLANDA

Rome, December 28.—If Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, weds the Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of the King of Italy, Miss Margaret Brown, governess to the children of the Italian royal family, will be responsible, according to reports here. Miss Brown, who is said to be something of a power behind the throne, has educated the Italian royal children after the English fashion. She has taught them to like outdoor sports, and in fact has brought them up in just such a way as are the girl children of the English royal family and the English nobility. These traits of English character developed in the Princess Yolanda are said to have been the reason why King George and Queen Mary are anxious to have the Prince marry her.

REFUSING OIL TO U-BOAT AMERICAN SHIP SHELLIED

SPAIN'S ANSWER MORE EMPHATIC THAN THE U.S.

Funker Westwego Effects Es-
cape After Threat Made
To Sink Her

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—The Admiralty announces that the Captain of the American tank steamer Westwego (5,275 tons) reports that, on January 31, a submarine ineffectively fired five shots west of the Fastnet. The submarine commander demanded oil and threatened to sink the ship if refused.

The Admiralty comments that the German claim of the consideration they are showing neutrals is not strengthened by this incident.

Attitude of China
Consequent on U.S.
Decision Discussed

No Announcement Yet Publish-
ed; German Minister Inter-
views Premier Tuan Chi-jui

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 7.—The Cabinet yesterday held a lengthy meeting, at which Lu Cheng-hsiang, Tsoo Ju-lin, Wang Tah-hsieh and other prominent political and diplomatic advisers were present, in order to discuss the possible consequences of a rupture between America and Germany and the attitude to be adopted by China.

Several telegrams from Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister at Washington, were read, but the proceedings have been kept strictly secret.

It is understood that the German Minister interviewed Premier Tuan Chi-jui, yesterday.

PLAN AMERICAN-CHINESE
ASSOCIATION AT CANTON

Supported By Governor And
Consul; Outcome of Pro-
fessor McElroy's Visit

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Canton, February 6.—As a result of Professor R. McN. McElroy's visit to Canton, an American-Chinese Association is to be formed. Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan and the American Consul, Mr. Heintzemann, are supporting the plan.

MR. WILSON ASKS FOR EXPEDITION IN WAR LEGISLATION

Full Congress Appropria-
tion for Immediate Pur-
chase of Supplies

STRICT CENSORSHIP

Wireless Stations Closed
To All But American
Operators

A JOINT CABINET?

Coalition is Rumored; Taft
And Root Included;
Leaders Confer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, February 5.—President Wilson conferred with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy, today, in order to expedite legislation empowering the Government to take over ship-yards, munition plants, &c.

Secretary of War Baker has ordered the immediate purchase of reserve Quartermaster's supplies to the limits of the vote appropriated by Congress.

The naval authorities in charge of private radio stations have been instructed to allow only American stations to operate. Military censorship is now exercised over wireless.

Potential Army of 10,500,000

New York, February 5.—The Committee of National Defence estimates that ten and a half million Americans are available for military service.

The New York Evening Sun refers to an important aspect of the situation. It says:

"We must remember that the Allies in their military preparations are far ahead of us. All they need is shot and shell. If we decide to fight, don't let us compel them to mark time in this matter while we are building up a great army. That would be Germany's salvation."

The Hague, February 6.—Extraordinary Cabinet Councils are being held.

Speaking in the Second Chamber, the Premier said: "Serious events occupy the attention of the Government. I will give you information as soon as expedient in the country's interest. There is no reason for special anxiety."

Holland has demanded explanations from Germany of the sinking of the Dutch s.s. Gamma, which was sunk by a German submarine, while on a voyage from New York to Amsterdam, with a cargo of oil-cake for the Netherlands Government.

Dutch ships have been prohibited to proceed to England, till further notice.

FENG KUO-CHANG BUYS
2,500 CHESTS OF OPIUM

Tls. 8,200 Each to Be Paid To
Combine by Treasury Bills
In Ten Instalments

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, February 7.—Astonishment and indignation are expressed at the report that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, on the advice of Tong Shao-yi and Wen Tsung-yao, has signed an agreement with the Opium Combine for the purchase of 2,500 chests of opium, at Tls. 8,200 per chest, to be paid in ten installments by Treasury Bills. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has been urging the Government for some time to take this action, which he himself has now taken.

BOMB DUNKIRK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 6.—A German official communiqué reports: On the 3rd, a naval sea-plane bombed the harbor-works of Dunkirk and started a fire in the sheds.

The Koelnische Zeitung correspondent declares that an explanation

regarding the limitation to the sailing of four specially marked American ships will remove the very bitter impression, created by "this wholly incomprehensible proviso, which is exceptionally hurtful to national pride."

Zimmermann's Regret

The Press Bureau states: "A wireless message from Berlin says that Dr. Zimmermann, in an interview, stated his regret at the action taken by President Wilson, which is against all tradition and international law. He continued: 'We appreciate and reciprocate President Wilson's desire to avoid a hostile conflict and, while we understand to a certain extent President Wilson's attitude, we expect him to recognise the reasons prompting our decision.'"

Reuter's Agency learns that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington and his party will depart from New York on the 12th.

Americans Stay in Berlin

Amsterdam, February 6.—Americans at present are not leaving Berlin.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that Dr. Zimmermann, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told American journalists that President Wilson's decision astonished and disappointed him. He denied that Germany has broken her promise and expressed the hope that American shipping would avoid the barred zone.

U. S. Hop's Determination To Act Will Be Marked

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, February 3.—The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was formally announced by the President in an address at joint session of the Congress this afternoon. The address advertises to the ancient friendship between Prussia and the United States and confidently expresses the hope that the controversy will not require further action and that, by the breaking of relations, Germany will understand the earnest determination of the United States to defend her rights at any cost.

Germany's diplomatic interests in the United States will be taken care of by the Swiss Legation, while Spain will take charge of the diplomatic interests of the United States at Berlin.

Vice-President Marshall said that it is sincerely hoped that this success will not bring the United States into the war. The Democratic leader, Kitchin, said: "I do not believe that the President could have said or done less. I am greatly gratified that he did not do or say more. All true Americans hope that Germany will take the last clear chance to avoid a conflict with the United States."

"At a meeting called by the American Neutral Conference in New York yesterday evening, former Secretary of State Bryan was given prolonged cheers by 5,000 persons when he said the "duty of America is to keep out of the war, unless she is actually attacked. If some nation must lead the way to peace, why should it not be our nation?"

President's Conference

New York, February 2.—President Wilson discussed the submarine crisis with the Secretaries of the Cabinet for 2½ hours. After the meeting, the President hurried to the Capitol, in order to discuss the situation with the Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations, Senator Stone and with other Senators. Senator Stone had previously been assured that the President would consult his committee before the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

A telegram from Washington says that, as you learned after the meeting of the Cabinet, the Cabinet agreed that the United States would not countenance an interference with American rights, as proposed in the German Note. Another telegram says that it was learned after the conference of President Wilson with the Senators that Senator Stone and another Senator felt that an immediate break with Germany would not be justified and that the course to be followed was to take the stand-point that Germany did not attempt to imperil American citizens or property, but that the very first act against the United States should be the signal for a rupture.

A significant incident in the present crisis in Washington is the fact

that the Japanese Ambassador presented to the State Department an informal protest against the acceptance of the anti-ally land bills, which are now pending in the legislatures of the States of Idaho and Oregon. Japan's representations are considered not less serious at this critical juncture in international affairs than her protest against the Californian laws four years ago.

Councillor Polk, of the State Department, pleaded with the Senators of Idaho and Oregon, in order to prevent their States passing the anti-Japanese legislation bill. The bill before the legislature of Oregon was thereupon withdrawn.

Expected Peace Move

New York, February 1.—The German Note announcing the effective blockade of the coasts of Britain, France and Italy has caused an unprecedented sensation in Washington, where a further peace move by Germany had been expected instead of a new war measure with an unparalleled display of force. New York harbor was closed during the night for all outgoing vessels and, pending the crisis, the same measure will be continued nightly.

The Danish steamship line has postponed the departure of its steamers indefinitely. The stock and commodity markets here are totally demoralized. It is generally felt that the most serious crisis of the war is at hand.

The American press rather unanimously condemn the new German announcement. The opinion in Washington is that the diplomatic relations with Germany will improve. President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing have conferred repeatedly, but, until 8 o'clock this evening, no decision had been announced. The generally well-informed correspondent of the Evening Post writes: "President Wilson may send an ultimatum to Germany, asking her to refrain from carrying out the temporary blockade and may simultaneously send an identical Note to the other neutrals in Europe, who are likewise affected by the German measures, inviting them to consult with the United States regarding the most practical steps, in order to complete a temporary and possibly permanent peace."

The correspondent says that other neutrals could be urged to sever their relations with Germany. "President Wilson has clearly built up a remarkable power in the world. He can unite the neutral nations and can make moves to enforce peace in a practical way, as outlined in his peace address to the Senate. President Wilson is hoping that, whatever action may be taken, it will shorten the war—not prolong it."

Japan Silk Market Suspended

Tokio, February 6.—Owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany the Japanese silk market has been much affected and the silk market in Yokohama was suspended on February 5.

Polish Banks in Japan Affected
Tokio, February 6.—The banks in Japan have all suspended business owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. No exchange rates are quoted.

POLES THANK WILSON

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 31.—The Polish State Council has sent the following telegram to President Wilson: "The Provisional State Council of the Kingdom of Poland appointed on the basis of the Act of November 5, 1916, by which Germany and Austria-Hungary solemnly announced the foundation of the Polish State, have, with pleasure, taken note of your communication. This is the first time during this war that the head of a powerful neutral State officially declared that, to his conviction, the independence of the Polish State is the only just solution of the Polish question and an unavoidable condition for a lasting and just peace."

"For this wise and noble comprehension of the rights of the Polish people, the Provisional State Council express to you, Mr. President, in their own name and in the name of the Polish nation, their profound gratitude and homage."

The representatives of the Egyptian National Party have telegraphed to President Wilson, expressing the hope that the United States will not forget the Egyptians, who have been violated by the British, not only contrary to international law, but also contrary to the solemn promises given by them and contrary to written treaties.

question of what attitude China should take in regard to the war and the situation after it is ended.

Foreigners mostly maintain the view that the Germans in the Far East will become isolated so far as communications are concerned and the Entente Powers will plan to get China on the side of the Entente powers so as to drive all Germans out of the Far East.

At the special diplomatic conference of February 5 the Premier, Tuan Chü-jui, maintained that China should keep her neutrality while Chang Yao-tseng and Kuo Chung-hsin maintained that China should join the Entente Powers with the consent of Japan. There was a view also that China should join the Entente Powers of her own independent will. There was much discussion but the conference ended without any result.

Hankow, February 6.—Owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Germany the price of Human antimony has risen 30 taels.

The U. S. gunboat Villalobos left Hankow for Shanghai at 5 a.m. of the 6th and the Quiros is expected to leave on February 7.

MUNICIPAL STAFF

Police Force.—The new rank of Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor is authorized from January 1, 1917, and the promotion of 1st Class Sergeant W. E. Fairbairn to this rank is authorized from January 1.

Fire Brigade.—The service of Mr. H. Lent, Departmental Engineer in the Fire Brigade, will terminate on January 31.

Mr. C. Campbell is re-engaged as Departmental Engineer in the Fire Brigade from February 1.

Health Department.—The appointment of Miss M. G. Newbery, House-keeper, Victoria Nursing Home, is confirmed from January 1.

Public Band.—The service of Musician F. Udtshan terminated under medical certificate on January 16.

Secretariat.—Mr. J. M. McKee is appointed Chief Clerk in the Secretariat under a new agreement from February 1. He is authorized to sign documents "for Assistant Secretary."

The appointment of Mr. C. T. Hall as Junior Clerk in the Secretariat is confirmed from April 15, 1916.

Fire Brigade Changes

MISS STINSON CABLES SHE'LL BE HERE FEB. 14

Her Largest Plane Will Arrive
Ahead of Her on Next
Monday

Mr. Leon Friedman, manager for Miss Katherine Stinson, the famous aviatrix, received a cablegram from her last night in which she says that, notwithstanding her offer to the American War Department turning her aviation school at San Antonio over to it and offering her personal services to the government, in case of war, she will be able to fill her Shanghai engagements. She is to fly here on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 17 and 18.

Miss Stinson's cable says that her big machine will arrive here on the Venezuela on February 12. She will arrive on the 14th and her small machine on the morning of the 17th.

It was necessary for her to send the big machine ahead as some time is required to set it up. The small machine does not require this attention.

Elbert Hubbard, the noted American essayist who lost his life on the torpedoed Lusitania, saw Miss Stinson in a flight just before he sailed on his last voyage. He paid her the following tribute:

"Each art has its master worker—Michael Angelo, its Milton.

"There is music and most inspiring graces, and prettiest poesy, in flight in the heavens, and posterity will write the name of Katherine Stinson as the greatest artist of the aeroplane. In her flying is the same delicacy of touch, the same inspiration of fitness of movement, the same developed genius of Paderewski and Milton."

TRAFFIC ISLANDS

It has been decided, upon the recommendation of the Captain Superintendent of Police, to replace the temporary islands at the Nanking-Chekiang Road Crossing and at the junction of the Bund and Soochow Roads, by permanent structures.

Loan Debate Stopped By Breaking Quorum

Assert Questions on Paoli Con-
tract Liable to Affect
Financial Market

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 7.—The Vice-Minister of Communications and four delegates from the Ministry of Finance were present at yesterday's meeting of the House of Representatives.

After consideration of the usual applications for leave of absence and the announcement of the result of the election of members for the joint committee on the Paoli loan question, the proposal of the Bank of China investigation committee to lodge an interpellation with the Government was brought up and aroused a heated debate. The opposition, pointing out that such an interpellation would seriously affect the financial market. Finally, it was decided that the interpellation should be drawn up. A secret session was then held.

While the Vice-Minister of Communications replied to questions concerning the Japanese loan to the Bank of Communications, a member suggested that the Bank's privilege of acting as the National Treasury should be withdrawn, but a number of members urged that this question should be carefully considered and proposed the appointment of a committee for this purpose. The discussion proceeded, but no decision was reached, owing to the destruction of the quorum, through a large number of members leaving the House.

HOUSES TO LET:

NEXT SUNDAY'S CONCERT

On Sunday next, February 11, at 4:30 p.m., the program by the Public Band in Town Hall will be as follows:

1. March "Pomp and Circumstance" Edgar
2. Overture "Yone" Petrelia Suite "The Wand of Youth" Edgar
3. (a) Serenade
(b) Minuet
(c) Fairy Pipers
(d) Fairies and Giants
4. (a) "Intermezzo" Mosskowskij
(b) "Perpetuum Mobile"
5. Ballade et Theme Slave varie from "Coppelia" Mr. A. de Keyser, Conductor-in-Charge.

SUSPEND N. Y. SAILINGS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, February 2.—The agents of Dutch and Danish steamers have discontinued the despatch of their ships. According to a telegram from Christiania, the regular passenger and mail service between Norway and England has been stopped. The Norwegian post office decline to accept letters for the United States.

Dr. Stanley Advises Vaccination Against Typhoid; His Report

The Health Officer's Report for January is as follows:

There has been a small increase in the incidence of typhoid fever while the para-typhoid fevers continue prevalent. Vaccination against these diseases by the combined typhoid and para-typhoid vaccines is advised. It may be noted that a person vaccinated on Saturday evening is ready to contract typhoid Monday morning and secures an immunity for about two years which reduces the chances of contracting these diseases to one-fifth and, if contracted, lessens the fatality.

The incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria continued small.

There has been no sign of plague infection since May 1916.

The smallpox record has been broken in a recent arrival but probably contracted in the Old Chinese City. A Chinese case of smallpox apparently contracted locally was also notified; but there have been no deaths from smallpox among Chinese during the month.

Although January is normally the coldest month in the year, this year the intensity has been greater than for twenty years. To the unusual cold is attributable a greatly increased number of deaths among very old and very young Chinese and to a less extent among foreigners from diseases of the respiratory tract.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD., 39 Nanking Road

HOUSES TO LET:

No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 2 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, with stationary fixtures and flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month.

No. 51 Rue Pere Robert: Furnished or unfurnished, from February 16, detached foreign residence, six rooms, two tiled baths, with stationary fixtures and flush toilets. Large garden, corner house.

HOUSES FOR SALE:

The most modern and conveniently arranged houses in Shanghai. Payment may be made part in cash and part by instalments.

LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of the Settlement. Payment may be made by instalments.



The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 2560

TONIGHT

APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th,

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"

The film version of the immortal melodrama by the famous French Author, Pierre Decourcelle, adapted by Geo. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley. In Two Episodes of Four Parts each.

"Two Little Vagabonds," as a play, has held the public for many years. It is full of action, and its pathetic side is relieved by touches of humour applied by the hand of an artist. A great film of a most exciting nature.

Matinee, Sunday, February 11th, at 3 p.m.

"THE NEW ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"

Pathé's American and French Gazettes
depicting latest events of interest.

FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS

"Betty Prepares for Cool Weather"

"Heart and Flames"

L-ko Comedy

Screams of laughter from start to finish.

Mlle. Fromet, the wonderful little French actress, who takes the part of Claudinet, is one of the youngest cinema stars in the world, being only 11 years old. She is a little genius who throws herself into all kinds of roles with a remarkable intensity and truth of presentment.

Matinee, Saturday, February 10th, at 5 p.m.

"THE HIGH HAND"

SIX PARTS

NEW SUBMARINES MAY WORK HAVOC

German Battleships of 5,000
Tons for Bombarding Sea-
ports Cause Warning

SERVICE IS REORGANISED

Small U-Boats May Be Used For
Work Along Coast; Large
Ones for Bombarding

New York, January 1.—Germany's submarine service, which may be called on for a new and energetic campaign against the allies, has been reorganized and divided into five distinct branches. The tonnage of the majority of the undersea boats runs from 800 to 2,000, and some of the newest are said to be of 5,000 tons.

Rear-Admiral Degouy, the famous French naval expert, commenting on the information in possession of the French Government regarding this reorganization, says it is only from neutral sources that the news regarding the 5,000-ton vessels has been received, and intimates it still needs confirmation.

The first branch of the service comprises the small submarines which may be used for combing the Dutch channel and cutting off all communication between Holland, England and France; these vessels will have their base at Zeebrugge. Larger boats will be employed to cut communication with the Scandinavian countries and to intercept shipping between the western allies and Russia around the northern route.

The third class consists of the cruiser-submarines of the type of the U-53, which recently visited Newport harbor and carried out the spectacular raid near Nantucket. They are destined for warfare on shipping between America and Europe. In the fourth branch are the new submarine mine-layers which are to block British and French ports.

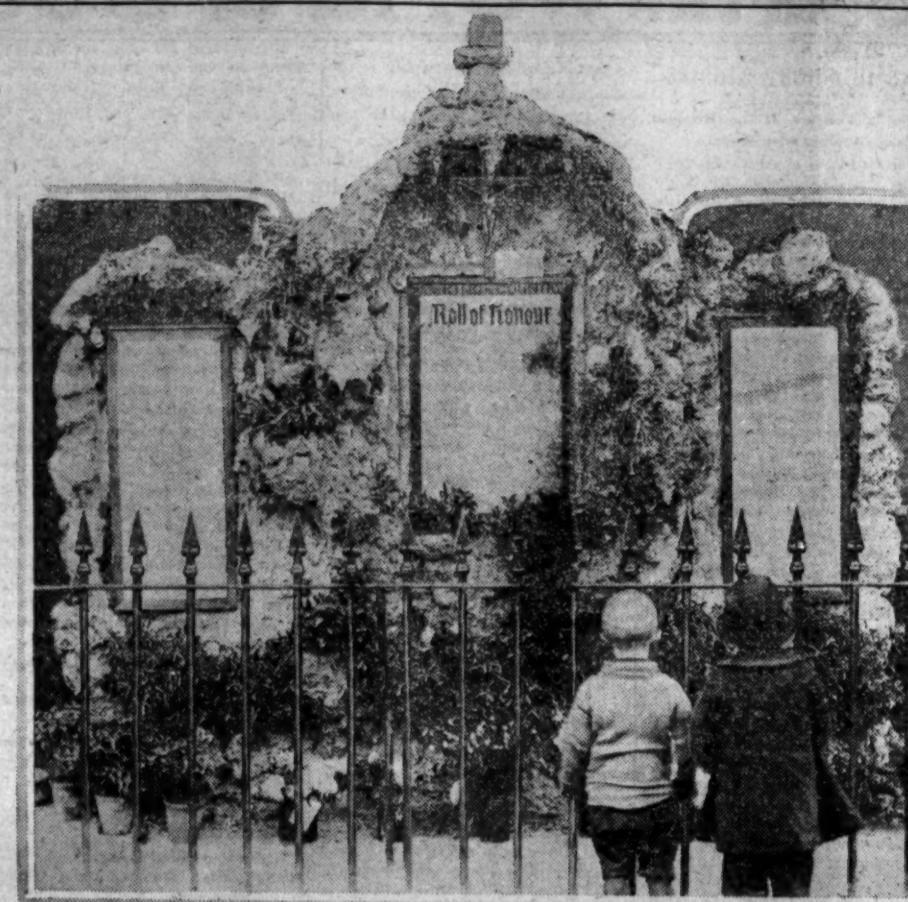
New 'Battleship-Submarines'

The fifth category is made up of the new battleship-submarines, which are to be used for bombing seaports. A sample of what may be expected from them was shown in the bombardment of Funchal. Their dimensions, it is declared, are unprecedented, and the rumors in this regard from official sources are given a certain amount of credence in well-informed circles.

The statement that Germany has 100 submarines ready for new warfare is not merely an exaggeration, it is actually considerably short of the facts, Rear-Admiral Degouy says, basing his affirmation on a communication made by the Government in a secret session of the French Parliament. Great Britain and France according to the same authority in an article in the *Petit Journal*, have planned entirely new measures to meet the expected onslaught of the German submarines. He says:

"It is not next spring but now, in the month of January, that the great submarine warfare of Germany against the western allies is to begin, and it is time to speak of and especially to prepare for the effects of the vigorous blow from which our clever adversaries expect so much. While these effects I may say, cannot be as decisive as is believed beyond the Rhine, it would, on the other hand, be the height of imprudence for us to continue to treat with disdain a method of warfare which is now showing its re-

War Shrine and Roll of Honor Erected in London



This is the first permanent war shrine erected in England as a result of the big European conflict. It is in Gloucester street, London, W., and bears the names of 750 men who joined from that section of London and who were killed at the front.

lative efficiency by the present economic crisis.

Cause for Concern

"It is useless to go on deluding ourselves with empty statistics. Everyday facts that we are experiencing are for a character to cause concern. Here we have the Mayor and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Rouen issuing a proclamation in the form of an 'appeal to the population of Rouen,' and speaking in serious terms. 'The hour of privations has come,' the proclamation says. 'We are into winter. As a result of the transportation crisis and the security of the sea routes, and on account of the enormous requirements of our munition factories, the supply of coal for our city may prove insufficient.'

"It may be observed that it is this 'insecurity of the sea routes' that is mainly responsible for the transportation crisis, as we had ordered large quantities of railroad equipment and rolling stock in the United States. No one can any longer seriously deny the damage which can be done to France and Great Britain, on account of the importance for them of the imports by sea, by a submarine campaign conducted with powerful resources, growing constantly more powerful, as are those of which Germany can dispose."

The Admiral then examines the questions of the number and magnitude of the German submarines and of their organization for varied employment.

"What are the defensive methods which are to oppose to these new engines of destruction which are endowed with highly intensified offensive faculties? A reply to this question demands a great deal of discretion and that discretion forbids me to speak of the plans of France's allies. An indication of the kind of response we shall make may be gathered from the fact that we have placed orders in America

for 200 special vessels to cost 750,000 francs (\$150,000) each.

Serious Coal Shortage

Bread and coal are the two commodities affected by the submarine campaign, the lack of which is expected to cause much suffering in France. Coal has been declared to be the basis of the pyramid of war munitions manufacture; iron also being at the basis; transportation coming next; accessory materials, such as powder and metals higher up, and cannon and shells being at the apex. This simile of the pyramid is frequently used, and it visualizes the danger of a shortage of coal entailing a shortage of other vital necessities.

The Paris Journal states that despite the enormous demand made for coal by the munitions factories, and the greatly increased railway operations, France is consuming much less coal them before the war, and the reason is that there is less coal available. In 1913 the country used 64,000,000 tons and in 1915 only 40,000,000 tons. In 1913 France imported 24,750,000 tons, more than half of which was received from England, the national production for that year being some 40,000,000 tons. About 1,300,000 were exported and the rest consumed in France.

At present there are practically no accumulated stocks except along the railroads. France imported only 18,000,000 tons of coal in 1916, something over 14,000,000 tons coming from England. The expected submarine campaign may cut off the importations from England entirely and importation from America is almost prohibitive, even if the submarine warfare would not affect that source also.

France's national production of coal is estimated at 21,000,000 tons in 1916, or little more than half of the production of 1913. The nation's richest coal mines are in the hands of the German invaders. The other mines of the country are being operated at increased capacity; but if foreign importation is cut off or seriously impaired, the necessities

of France in this regard may call for extreme measures in the administration of the available supplies.

Meantime, the Germans announced that in 1917 their production of the coal will be double what it was before the war.

The Bread Problem

The shortage of bread is liable to be felt if the importation of grain is stopped, as France, like other countries of the allies had been counting on supplies from America to make up the deficiency caused by the fact that only 50 per cent of the best grain land was under cultivation in France during the past year.

The news of crop shortages in North and South America, coupled with difficulties arising from the German submarine warfare, has caused the French Government to study measures for the husbanding of the available grain supplies and the preparation of the soil for the next crop.

The difficulties involved in withdrawing any considerable number of men from the front to engage in tillage are so serious that plans are being made to recruit large number of women volunteers for farm work. Old men and boys, as in Germany, will also be enrolled as fast as they present themselves.

Intensive methods are to be employed in raising grain in the Beauce, Brie, Vexin, Touraine, Limagne d'Auvergne, the granary section of France. Agricultural engineers are to be intrusted with the organization and supervision of the forces working on the land and a system of military discipline will be applied.

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In London

TO IMPROVE AIR SERVICE
Planning Bigger Airplanes To
Combat German Supremacy in This Field

By Charles H. Grasty

London, January 7.—The announcement today of Lord Northcliffe's return from his ninth visit to the front contains an interesting statement by him concerning the health of the armies. The annual death rate is placed at exactly three per thousand; the average illness, including colds and influenza, much less than in London, with all the discomfort and inconvenience of the trenches. The conditions appear fundamentally favorable to men in the vigor of life and physically capable of standing exposure and hardship.

Lord Northcliffe's observations confirm what has often been remarked as to the wonderful improvement in the sanitation of the armies. In the past, disease has been as destructive as battles. Biology and pathology, to say nothing of surgery and therapeutics, have made such strides that disease has been practically eliminated as a factor in warfare. War takes medical science into the field, where the control of large masses enables it to develop the highest efficiency. Even in normal peace conditions, biological and pathological science have been accomplishing results not popularly understood. Individual cure by surgery and medicine appeal to the personal interest; but these are negligible compared to the preventions of plagues like smallpox, typhus, and tuberculosis. If such diseases had not been successfully combated by science, three out of four of the present civilised population would not be inexistence at all. The organised and intensive application and development of the science of preventive medicine constitute the strictly neutral work in this war by which all humanity will profit for all time to come.

The progress in another field of science was touched on at a meeting of the Association of Science Teachers on Saturday. Professor Kilburn Scott lent authority to the report that Germany is now making out of the air her whole supply of nitrates.

When such miracles are being performed it is no longer in order to laugh at the American who recently offered the English Government an alleged invention to manufacture fuel from the air that would take the place of coal and oil entirely, besides reducing to nil bunker space, enormously cheapening costs and enabling airplanes to fly any distance without refueling. If we are to draw nitrogen from the in-exhaustible stores of atmosphere, why not carbon fuel?

Professor Scott mentioned three

things as marking the outposts of science in this war. First, there was the manufacture of nitrate from the atmosphere as before mentioned; second, the Zeppelin, which nullified the insular position of England, and, third, there was the success of the gyro compass, which solved accurate steering by battleships and submarines. It was declared by Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M. P., that within three months an English firm could build a hundred air machines that could fly for ten hours continuously and would be capable of successfully raiding the Krupp works at Essen. Mr. Joynson-Hicks was the choice of many expert judges for the Air Board to which Lord Cowdray was appointed. He has been agitating the question of recovering the allied supremacy in the air, and it is hoped that his fine enthusiasm will be utilised by the new board.

Naturally, the biggest single subject exercising the British public at this week end is that of floating the new loan. Without going into the main subject, one of the most interesting phases is economy, prescribed and regulated by the Government, which is one of many reforms approaching the stage of ripeness. The reduction of English consumption of food and drink to the German basis, added to English savings before the war, would produce an annual sum almost sufficient to pay the whole war expenses. Bills for overeating alone which is without corresponding benefit and even results in injury, are very large. Some food experts have estimated that excess proteins, mostly meat, cost not less than \$1,000,000,000 a year in Great Britain. The new Government has nibbled at food conservation, but it is recognised that in the near future economy must be handled without gloves. It will need all the Prussian authority lodged in the Prime Minister to hold John Bull in line when serious interference with his food is attempted.

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FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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N. B. SIZER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Queries And Answers To Them

(New York Times) Fighting Forces

P. P. D.—At the end of the second year of the war the following table of "present effectives" was drawn up: Entente Allies, 23,300,000; Russia, 9,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 5,000,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Servia and Belgium, 200,000. Central Powers, 10,600,000, as follows: Germany, 7,000,000; Austria, 3,000,000; Turkey, 300,000; Bulgaria, 300,000. At the time of her entrance into the war Rumania, it was stated, had enrolled, equipped, and mobilised about 600,000 men; under pressure of abnormal recruiting she could put into the field nearly a million.

In answer to your question as to the number of men actually fighting at the present time on the various fronts, we have the following estimates: Western front—Allies, 4,000,000; German, 3,000,000. Salonic front—Allies, 750,000; Teutons, 400,000. Rumania—Rumania 500,000; Teutons, 400,000. Russian fronts—Russia, 5,000,000; Teutons, 4,000,000.

Casualties

P. P. D.—On December 6 a report was received from Berlin to the effect that the Association for Research Into the Social Consequences of the War of Copenhagen had given out the figures of Entente losses as 15,100,000. The separate figures stated are: Great Britain, 1,200,000; Russia, 8,500,000; France, 3,700,000; Italy, 800,000; Servia, 480,000; Belgium, 220,000, and Rumania, 200,000. At the end of the second year the following estimates, from various sources, were announced: Estimates of casualties based on official data show that the second year of the war cost more than 3,000,000 lives and inflicted wounds on more than 6,000,000. Estimates for the first year ranged between the German report of 2,500,000 killed and more than 5,000,000 wounded to Beach Thomas's estimate of 5,000,000 killed and 7,000,000 wounded. Up to the period of the Somme offensive and the Brusiloff drive both of which began toward the end of the second year of the war, the British had lost in killed or totally incapacitated, 228,138; in prisoners, 68,046. German losses were; killed or totally incapacitated, 684,552; prisoners, 137,728. France gives out no figures, but Deputy Longuet estimated the losses in killed and totally incapacitated at 900,000; prisoners, 200,000. German reports of Russian casualties amounted to 3,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 were prisoners.

Declarations of War

W. H. K.—The complete information which you ask concerning declarations of war and beginning of hostilities is as follows:

Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia, July 28, 1914; Germany declared war on Russia, August 1, 1914; Germany declared war on Belgium, August 4; Germany declared war on France, August 3, 1914; Great Britain declared war on Germany, August 4, 1914; Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia, August 6; France declared war on Austria-Hungary, August 10; Montenegro declared war on Austria-Hungary, August 8; Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary, August 23; Turkey began war with Russia by bombing Odessa from the sea, October 29; Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey, November 5; Italy declared war on

A JOHN GALSWORTHY SHEAF

On Topics Ranging From the Human, to War, Peace and Suffrage

The John Galsworthy volume styled "A Sheaf" (Scribner) is a curiously interesting compend of views, theories, beliefs, philosophy, observations, meditations and suggestions. There are papers, editorials, letters and sketches written and published at various times within the last half dozen years. And the themes range from cruelty to birds and animals to prisons, laws, peace, the social unrest and the position of women.

One section of the book is devoted to the war and to thoughts of the afterward. Says Mr. Galsworthy:

"Once peace comes and the unifying force of our common peril is over—what then? Is the old raw party spirit to ramp among us again? Are we to dissolve again into those 'fascally Radicals' and those 'internal Tories?' into 'grinders' of the poor' and 'discontented devils' into 'brutal men' and 'hysterical females,' with all the other 'warring tribes' of the Armageddon of Peace?

"Are we to lose utterly the inspiring vision of our country in the squabbles of domestic strife? Some of that intense vision must go, alas! But surely not all. And yet all will go unless we keep in mind the thought that this war is not an end but the means to an end which none of us will see, but all of us can further in time of peace as well as in time of war; an end for whose attainment the blood and treasure now spilled is but a preliminary."

Mr. Galsworthy deplores the rowdism of the militant Suffragists—this phrase is not his—but in the real striving of woman for full emancipation he sees a sign of the world striving for the victory of justice over force. And "out of the perplexities brooding over this whole matter" there is no way save by resort to the first principles of gentility."

CHRISSEY WOULD BE GLAD

And She Follows Her Desire Through Many Perils and Thrills

Cyrus Townsend Brady's book "The More Excellent Way" (Putnam's), is described on its title page as conveying "the determinative episodes in the life of Chrissey de Seiden, Hedonist."

Chrissey is a New York girl possessing two magnets, beauty and wealth.

Her full first name is Christiana. She is the ward of a New York money king, who does not fail to love her. As a part of her pursuit of pleasure she gets a Reno divorce which, once obtained, she does not want. An unworthy lover goes to her death through no fault of hers, and in the end Chrissey fares more happily than her own conduct has given her the right to expect.

A melodramatic romance of the kind made familiar in the movies, full of thrills and poses that suggest the film."

HENRY WEDLAW, PRIG

The Sad Story of His Ambition To Be The Complete Gentleman

In "The Complete Gentleman" (George H. Doran Company) Bohun Lynch has written the story of a prig, who is also a cad. His name, Henry Wedlaw.

This fellow sets out to marry for money. Then he undertakes to train his wife in the way which, by the laws of priggery, she should go. Fortunately for her the wife has a mind of her own and an eye with which to see Wedlaw as he is. The story carries a company of friends and associates of the Wedlaws, one of whom, Oliver Maitland, belongs in the rogues' gallery, and seeks to approach Mrs. Henry when Henry is at his tryingest.

Mr. Lynch has written his story with a careful completeness which makes one of the reasons why it is something more than a trifling and difficult to read.

A ROMANCE OF PENN YAN

Which an Heir in Love Reverts To Riches He Has Shunned

The power of wealth and the pretty village of Penn Yan, on Lake Keuka, in the State of New York are rather particularly glorified in "Richard Richard" (Penn Publishing Co.), a novel by Hughes Mearns.

In this story, an acquaintance begun on ship at Naples is pursued to Penn Yan, and the hero, whose name is not Richard Richard at all, but who is a dreamy young heir to millions trying to live his life "on his own," turns at last gratefully to his inheritance for the sake of love and a mortgaged estate.

Mr. Mearns's effort to make his book people clever is often annoyingly obvious. He has given them a good deal of individual character, nevertheless, and his heroine is delightfully charming and spirited. The prepublication sacrifice of a hundred pages of persiflage would have left "Richard Richard" a very agreeable bit of extravaganza.

BOOKS OF SHORT STORIES

Including a Volume of the Russian Tales of Alexander Kuprin

Fifteen stories by Alexander Kuprin, the Russian novelist, are in the volume (Putnam's) taking its title, "A Slav Soul," from the leader. These tales were selected and translated by Stephen Graham, who writes an introduction, and Mrs. Graham. They cover a wide range of Russian life and emotion, in dealing with which Kuprin is an acknowledged master. Sentiment, humor, pathos, tragedy, exaltation, coarseness, realism and idealism are mingled in the stories, and the themes range from the modest career of a faithful house servant, Yasha, to the fall of a deacon, Father Olympus. In "Anathema" in "Easter Day" we read of a meeting in middle age of two who have been lovers in youth. "Cain" is the story, with a mystical attachment, of a military execution. There are even two dog stories among Mr. Graham's selections. But there is no tale in the fifteen which will not generously reward its reader. Kuprin is, perhaps, closer than Chekhov in his appeal to American understanding.

Behind the signature "Sapper" stands a young British officer of artillery, who has contributed two volumes of short stories (George H. Doran Company) to the literature of the current war, under the titles "Michael Cassidy, Sergeant," and "Men, Women and Guns." Near two-score tales are in the two books, most of them right from the camps and the fighting front. The stories of "Sapper" are generally as brisk as the rattle of a machine gun, but in their humor and sentiment they are grim or gentle as the theme requires.

Upon the realism of D. H. Lawrence an intermittent grossness intrudes, which makes it impossible to command as a whole the book, which carrying the title "The Prussian Officer" (B. W. Huebsch), presents a dozen short stories of soldier life, of English country life, of parish life, of men going down into mines and of women sent down to despair. The grossness has not even the poor justification of adding strength to the stories, which the strong without it.

Of the twelve stories by Marjorie Bowen filling the book "Shadows of Yesterday" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) each is built out of a fancy inspired by a descriptive line in a museum catalogue. Thus, from "a cornelian ring engraved with a woman's head, probably antique," springs the early English story of "Sir Baas and Rue," from a steel rapier exhibit of the eighteenth century comes the duel story, "Candlelight," and so on. The idea is ingenious. The stories have the thrill of the old days of picture costumes and knightly gallantry.

Gallant dogs, gay dogs, pet dogs and just dogs, are the heroes of the sixteen tales in the book (Century Company) called "Gulliver the Great." The stories are by Walter A. Dyer, and they have been collected from earlier, separate publications in magazine pages. There are illustrations from photographs and drawings.

OPEN BOOK OF THE POETS

They Reveal the Genius of Alan Seeger and the Gifts of Other Singers

Where Alan Seeger was buried after he had kept on a French field his rendezvous with death, there lies such a poet as must be born and cannot be made. Through this young American's every number burns a something which is indifferent to form—although it is true also that his poetic forms are without exception.

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tion fine—and that something is the warm living fire of inspiration.

That the Seeger poems have just

"God bless you and keep you. Young Fellow My Lad,

You're all my life, you know."

"Don't worry. I'll soon be back—dear Dad,

And I'm awfuly proud to go."

Mr. Service maintains in his new

field of poesy, it will be seen, the

breadth and freedom marking his

"Ballads of a Cheechako" and "The Spell of the Yukon."

Amy Lowell, a poetess in revolt,

does many things so well as to make

all the more of a question why

she finds it worth while to do some

other things at all. Her new

volume, "Men Women and Ghosts" (Macmillan), begins with "Patterns,"

a bit of very acceptable verse telling

the story of a brocaded lady who,

walking in her garden, hears of her

lover dead in battle. There are also

in the volume long stories in verse

"Pickett's Manor" and "The Cremona Violin," which one reads with

ready appreciation, and among the

shorter numbers there is "1777,"

from which is taken this fragment

of really graphic poetry concerning

a trumpet-vine arbor:

The throats of the little red trumpet-flowers are wide open.

And the clangor of brass beats

against the hot sunlight.

They bray and blare at the burning sky.

Red; Coarse notes of red,

Trumpeted at the blue sky.

In long streaks of sound, molten metal.

The vine declared itself.

Clang!—from its red and yellow trumpets.

Clang!—from its long, naval trumpets.

Splitting the sunlight into ribbons,

tattered and shot with noise.

But a few pages more, and we are

taken:

"Where are you going, Young Fel-low My Lad,

On this glittering morn of May?"

"I'm going to join the colors, Dad;

"They're looking for men, they say."

"But you're only a boy, Young Fel-low My Lad;

You aren't obliged to go."

"I'm seventeen and a quarter Dad,

And ever so strong, you know."

"So you're off to France, Young Fel-low My Lad.

And you're looking so fit and bright."

"I'm terribly sorry to leave you, Dad,

But I feel that I'm doing right."

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SENATOR LODGE SCORES GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Leads Attack on Bernstorff For Voicing Approval Of Wilson's Note

SUSPICION CREATED

Senate Again Defers Action On Resolution Indorsing President's Move

Washington, Jan. 3.—During the senate debate today on the resolution to endorse President Wilson's peace note, Senator Lodge attacked German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff for giving out a newspaper statement approving the note.

"It is hardly to be wondered at, with such a statement as that from German ambassador," said Senator Lodge, "that there should be general minister-interpretation of the note, a general belief that it was designed and timed so as to help Germany in attaining a peace upon the terms she desires to impose."

Senator Lodge expressly said, however, that he accepted in full faith the declaration of the president in the note that it was in no way associated with the peace proposals of the central powers.

Action of Senator Hitchcock's resolution to have the senate endorse President Wilson's peace note was deferred.

The resolution went over for discussion again tomorrow at the request of Senator Hitchcock, after a spirited debate, in which Senators Lodge and Borah opposed action at this time.

Hitchcock Urges Adoption

During the debate Senator Hitchcock urged adoption of his resolution.

"In framing this resolution," he said, "I have carefully avoided reference to those portions of the president's note which might provoke controversy."

"I realize there may be two opinions as to some of the president's suggestions, but I do not see how there can be two opinions on a simple proposition that in the interest of humanity and civilization this country has appealed to nations at war to state terms upon which peace might be made."

Senator Hitchcock said there was recent precedent for the president's action and referred to former President Roosevelt's peace overtures to end the Russo Japanese war.

"It was important for humanity and their own civilization that Russia and Japan state terms," said Senator Hitchcock, "how much more important for humanity and civilization to see the end of the present war. How much greater, at the present time, when all civilization is in danger and when the existence of neutral nations is becoming difficult and almost impossible."

"The senate is charged with great responsibility. It is the one great legislative body in the world charged with the right to speak on international affairs with the president. I sincerely hope the resolution will have the support of this great body."

Senator Smith, Democrat, also urged immediate consideration of the resolution.

"It only approves and strongly endorses the president's action in sending the note asking that terms be stated by the belligerents," said he. "There can be no step toward peace without a statement from either side. The door seemed a little ajar looking toward peace and the president sought to prevent that door from swinging hard and fast shut."

"Neutral nations have the right to express themselves. Our rights have been disregarded. We have protested, but we have not contemplated becoming a party to the war. I feel sure."

Borah Questions Results

Senator Borah, Republican, interrupted to say that Germany has replied to the president's note and the allies' reply is probably on the way.

"What possible good can be accomplished by the senate's resolution?" he asked. "It would not accelerate a reply and neither would it change it."

"It would be an expression by the senate of the United States of an earnest desire that negotiations for peace continue and that peace be brought about," replied Senator Smith. "Failure to pass the resolution would seem to me to indicate a lack of interest."

"The president's note," Senator Borah rejoined, "distinctly states that it is not a proposal of peace or an offer of mediation, but simply a request for terms. Answers are on the way. An answer already has been made by Germany, and every one has his own idea about what that means. The allies' replies are on the way and what can the senate do to accelerate the matter by passing this resolution?"

Senator Hitchcock replied that Russia's first response to President Roosevelt's overtures were adverse and the president then made a personal appeal to the Tsar.

"We cannot expect the warring nations to rush into this opening," Senator Hitchcock declared. "We have got to expect a slow start toward peace."

"These answers have not all been completed," resumed Senator Smith. "None of them is final. The whole subject is still left open. If it is really desirable and really proper for this nation to express a wish for peace, it is certainly proper for the senate to do so."

Neutral's Rights To Suffer

"If the war continues," Senator Smith added, "our rights as neutrals will continue to be disregarded. We cannot expect nor hope for the belligerents to regard the rights of neutrals in accordance with international law. I think we have done right to protest, but so far nothing has occurred for which I will be willing that the United States should enter the war. I think that the

neutral nations of the world ought to say to the belligerents:

"Your awful slaughter has gone far enough; your disregard of our rights has gone far enough. We beg you to stop and state your causes of grievance against one another, and the terms upon which you will be willing to end the war."

Senator Lodge, Republican, again spoke against action at this time.

"I do not think the importance of this resolution can be exaggerated," said Senator Lodge. "It projects congress into the field of foreign negotiations, which under our form of government is reserved to the executive. More than that, it also projects congress into the field of European politics and involves it in the affairs of Europe."

"This resolution is not a general resolution in regard to peace. It commits the senate to most absolute approval and endorsement of the note of the president. It also commits us to demand from the nations engaged in war a statement of terms upon which they will make peace."

"As the war stands today, we have no national or legal connection with peace terms. It is beyond our national interest. Such interests as we may have now are only the interests of sentiment or humanity."

News Briefs

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet today in the Union Church Lecture Hall. The subject for consideration will be: "Am I my sister's keeper?" Miss Laura White will speak on: "Social Conditions in our Settlement," after which the meeting will be thrown open for discussion. Tea will be served at 4.15, to which all women interested are cordially invited.

Frederick Ezra and Co. announce that they have a stock of the famous "Claymore" Scotch whisky, as supplied to the House of Lords.

The first four parts of "Two Little Vagabonds" will be shown at the Apollo Theater commencing tonight and not on Friday, as announced in yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS. The remaining six episodes of "The Iron Claw" are expected to arrive before the end of this month.

Hanwell and Nield beat Marshall and Billingham.

Bateman and Sheridan beat Dowie and Moule.

Knight and Clay beat Johnston and Tower.

Phillips and Scotson beat Godwin and Gray.

Rutherford and Payne beat Hilliard and Wilson.

Reynolds and Wragge beat Newmann and Barrett.

Lindsay and Wheeler beat Porter and Palmer.

Maitland and Bell beat Stephen and Stewart.

Fourth Round

Hanwell and Nield beat Bateman and Sheridan.

Phillips and Scotson beat Knight and Clay.

Rutherford and Payne to play Reynolds and Wragge.

Maitland and Bell beat Lindsay and Wheeler.

St. George's v. St. Andrew's

Conditions for the match to be played at Kiangwan on February 11 between these two societies have been announced. They call for 36 holes medal play with handicaps; ten lowest scores to count; losers will pay for tiffin. A sweep will be held, the proceeds to go to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund. Tickets \$2 each.

St. Andrew's v. St. George's

A. G. Stephen, v. Sir H. de Saumarez.

R. A. Lawson, v. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

C. T. Beath, v. E. W. Godfrey.

G. F. Browne, v. W. W. Cox.

C. W. Porter, v. W. J. Hawkings.

J. C. Macdougall, v. T. W. Mitchell.

A. Gray, v. Dr. Nield.

E. O. Cumming, v. F. O. Reynolds.

F. Ferrier, v. Dr. Hanwell.

Dr. R. J. Marshall, v. H. H. Fowler.

E. F. Mackay, v. E. Payne.

C. M. Bain, v. Skinner Turner.

A. W. Macphail, v. E. H. Carpenter.

H. F. Bell, v. E. A. G. May.

A. N. Warnack, v. W. N. C. Allen.

E. H. Gordon, v. E. F. Bateman.

A. G. Stephen, v. Sir H. de Saumarez.

R. A. Lawson, v. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

C. T. Beath, v. E. W. Godfrey.

G. F. Browne, v. W. W. Cox.

C. W. Porter, v. W. J. Hawkings.

J. C. Macdougall, v. T. W. Mitchell.

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WEATHER

Cloudy weather, with Northerly gales in our regions. The monsoon will blow again very hard in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 8, 1917

Alliance or Isolation?

(New York World)

THE United States has no foreign policy except that which has been determined by popular approval of Executive decree.

The policy of isolation was defined by Washington's Farewell Address to his "Friends and Fellow Citizens." The Monroe Doctrine was enunciated in a message that was sent for the information, not the approval, of Congress.

Washington's warning against entangling alliances, which was inspired by the activities of the French and British partisans in the United States, gradually came to have the status of an unwritten law, although it has not always been consistently followed. The Government has engaged in entangling alliances when entangling alliances happened to suit its immediate purpose, but has avoided the appearance of disregarding Washington's warning by the simple expedient of denying that they were alliances or that they were entangling.

As for the Monroe Doctrine, it has meant whatever any subsequent administration chose to decide that it meant. Mr. Olney reduced it to its simplest terms when he declared that "our flat is law" on this continent, and hence the Monroe Doctrine runs in harmony with that flat. It may be one thing today and another thing tomorrow, always carefully adjusted to expediency and purpose.

Senator Borah, in the course of the debate on the Hitchcock resolution Friday, voiced his unqualified opposition to the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace and to the President's official endorsement of the plans of the league. "It means," he said, "not only the abandonment of the doctrine of neutrality established by Washington, but it means the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine." That it means the abandonment of the policy of isolation there can be no doubt; but does it necessarily mean the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine? Might it not as easily mean universal acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine, thus making it not merely an American policy but a world policy?

As for Washington's Farewell Address, which was prepared for a special occasion and a special circumstance, must that necessarily be the last word in the foreign policy of the United States? We are permitted to amend the Constitution, but is the Farewell Address beyond amendment, no matter how much times change or conditions change? Must a nation of 100,000,000 inhabitants be shackled for ever to a temporary policy that was submitted to a nation of 4,000,000 inhabitants, weak and poor and struggling and engaged in the first steps of a vast experiment, the outcome of which nobody could foresee?

With due respect to George Washington, we know more about the United States than he did. We have had the benefit of more than a century of experience that was denied to him. We know more about the world and our relations to it than he did. We know more about our present-day needs than he could know and more about our relations to the other nations. The foreign policy of the United States cannot be controlled for ever by the dead hand of any man, no matter

how wise and patriotic. He served his day and generation. We must serve ours.

Whether the United States is to follow President Wilson in the foreign policy which he has submitted must be decided wholly in the light of our own experience and of our own future needs. As John Hay once said: "We are the fathers; we are the prophets."

Wilson's Plurality

Official, Is 568,822

Complete official returns on the Presidential election, compiled by The Associated Press, the last of them having been received December 30, show that Wilson received 9,116,296 votes, and Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Wilson. In 1912 Wilson (Dem.), received 6,297,099; Taft, (Rep.), 3,846,399; Roosevelt (Prog.), 4,124,959.

The total popular vote for the four candidates was 18,638,871, against 15,045,322 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,593,549, accounted for by the increased population and the woman vote in the new suffrage States. The following table shows the vote by States for Wilson and Hughes:

	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	97,778	28,662
Arizona	23,170	20,524
Arkansas	113,182	49,827
California	466,289	462,516
Colorado	178,816	102,309
Connecticut	99,786	106,514
Delaware	24,521	25,794
Florida	56,108	14,611
Georgia	125,831	11,235
Idaho	70,021	56,368
Illinois	950,681	1,152,816
Indiana	314,063	341,095
Iowa	221,699	280,449
Kansas	314,588	277,656
Kentucky	269,900	241,854
Louisiana	79,875	6,644
Maine	64,118	69,503
Maryland	138,359	117,347
Massachusetts	247,887	268,812
Michigan	286,775	339,097
Minnesota	179,152	179,544
Mississippi	80,883	4,252
Missouri	398,032	369,339
Montana	101,063	66,750
Nebraska	158,827	117,771
Nevada	17,776	12,127
New Hampshire	43,779	43,723
New Jersey	221,018	268,932
New Mexico	33,553	31,161
New York	756,880	875,510
North Carolina	168,383	120,890
North Dakota	55,271	52,651
Ohio	604,946	514,836
Oklahoma	148,123	97,233
Oregon	120,087	126,813
Pennsylvania	521,784	703,734
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858
South Carolina	61,846	1,809
South Dakota	59,191	64,261
Tennessee	153,334	116,114
Texas	285,909	64,949
Utah	84,025	54,133
Vermont	22,708	40,250
Virginia	102,824	49,350
Washington	183,388	165,244
West Virginia	140,402	143,124
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323
Wyoming	28,316	21,698
Total	9,116,296	8,547,474

The vote for Benson, Socialist candidate for President was 750,000, with eight missing States estimated, against 301,873 for Debs (Soc.) in 1912. The vote for Hanly, Prohibition candidate, was 225,101, against 207,928 for Chafin in 1912.

The Soul of Jeanned' Arc

(From Scribner's Magazine)
She came not into the Presence as a martyred saint might come, crowned with robes of adoration, with very reverence dumb.

She stood as a straight young soldier, confident, gallant, strong, who asks a boon of his captain in the sudden hush of the drum.

She said: "Now have I stayed too long in this my place of bliss, with these glad dead that comforted, forgot what sorrow is upon that world whose stony stars they climbed to come to this.

But lo, a cry hath torn the peace wherein so long I stayed, like a trumpet's call at Heaven's wall from a herald unafraid—A million voices in one cry, "Where is the Maid, the Maid?"

I had forgot from too much joy that olden task of mine.

But I have heard, a certain word shatter the chant divine, have watched a banner glow and grow before mine eyes for sign.

I would return to that my land flung in the teeth of war, I would cast down my robe and crown that pleasure me no more, And don the armor that I knew, the valiant sword I bore.

And angels militant shall fling the gates of Heaven wide, And souls new dead whose lives were shed like leaves on war's red tide Shall cross their swords above red tide heads and cheer us as we ride.

For with me goes that soldier saint, Saint Michael of the sword, And I shall ride on his right side, a page beside his lord,

And men shall follow like swift blades to reap a sure reward.

Grant that I answer this my call, yea, though the end may be The naked shame, the biting flame, the last, long agony;

I would go singing down that road where fagots wait for me.

Mine be the fire about my feet, the smoke above my head; So might I glow, a torch to show the path my heroes tread;

My Captain! "Oh, my Captain, let me go back!" she said.

Theodosia Garrison.

The War's Balance-Sheet

(From The Nation, London)

The proposal of the enemy Powers to enter into peace negotiations marks an important era in the war, and we shall do well to review the situation calmly. There is no reason why we should be disturbed by the terms in which it is made, and it is equally unnecessary to be unduly elated. The Germans are not the victorious people the Chancellor suggests; but we make a great mistake if we read into the situation the confession of absolute defeat. Some of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's statements are greatly exaggerated and deeply colored with rhetoric. We are told that the Western front is equipped with larger reserves of men and material than had formerly been the case, that "more efficient precautions have been taken against all Italian diversions," and that Western Wallachia has been captured. Hindenburg's unparalleled genius "has made possible things which were hitherto considered impossible." Dismissing these self glorifications as the normal currency of a popular assembly, let us see how the war stands.

It is clear that on the theory of an aggressive war by the enemy he has not won; and it is equally clear that on the theory of an aggressive war by the Allies we have not won. There can be no question as to these two propositions, though there is plenty of scope for difference as to the true interpretation of the situation. Sir William Robertson said the other day, that it was frequently held to be impossible to overtake an initial disadvantage in war, and General Joffre made the same point immediately before the war, in an address to cadets. It is this point that conditions the situation today. Without raising the question as to the responsibility for the war, we may say, without fear of challenge, that Germany and her partner were vastly better prepared for battle than the Allies. Therefore, the initial problem in August, 1914, was to prevent Germany securing a prompt decision. In this the Allies were successful. But the set power has been rapidly conditioned by that first rapid rush into France. Germany had failed in her plan; but, admitting the unpalatable truth, she set out to secure a decision on the other front. Falling there too, she decided to develop the defensive, seeing in it a means of economizing her force. That is the secret of the success of the Rumanian offensive, and it may hold another partial offensive on some other sector of the field of war. An allied assault has to be made against defensive lines so marvelously elaborated that a considerable superiority in effective force produces only a relatively small success. We are not disposed to overlook the fact that the Somme offensive has inflicted huge losses on the enemy; but we have to bear in mind that what would have been productive of obvious and undeniable successes in open warfare, is here fated—until the final critical tension arrives—to look barren and to yield an immediate effect only by way of attrition, numerical, material and moral.

So much we may put to the debit side of the balance-sheet. The credit side is fundamentally conditioned by the same principle of the difficulty in overtaking an initial disadvantage. On land comparatively unprepared, at sea the Allies were undeniably ready. Mahan made no claim for sea power that has not been more than justified. We have captured all the German colonies except a small part of one, and we hold them in a grip which cannot possibly be weakened. This is not an unconsidered trifl in the balance-sheet, and it must not be ignored. But we have won other victories. A supreme Navy puts us virtually in occupation of the enemy markets. We have shut down his factories. We hold a lien even on his munition works. His internal markets and stores are swept almost bare. His external trade exists no longer. The very perfection in the organization and magnification of his military machine makes the incident of our sea power more critical. His lands cannot be made to give anything like their normal yield when he has taken the labor for his field armies and their munition. In this way he is fast proving that conscription reduces war to a logical absurdity. He requires the men in the field; he requires them for his industrial position. If the world were pouring supplies into his ports, he might make shift some way. But, since the seas are policed by the Allied Navies, he is left in the dilemma: either the men go to the field armies, in which case they are lost to production, or they go to production, and his military fabric gives way.

Our blow at his military position and our potential influence on it are more serious than his at the incident of our sea power. Serious as his submarine inroads have been on our mercantile marine, we have to remember that the whole world is suffering from a rise in prices. In fact of this, his raids on our transport loom less large. And were they as great as he wishes they were, they would not suffice to feed a single hungry mouth in Germany. We have every reason to know that the blockade, assisted by the inevitable associations to the square foot. These were not evenly distributed; for instance, there were so many connected with John Knox's house, a few doors away, that the shabby old building where young Angus Graham learned to walk had hardly any worth mentioning. Still, it was on the Royal Mile, you went from it either to the castle or the palace. The boy always climbed toward the castle.

The Royal Mile

Angus Graham was born in a

tenement in Edinburgh. The time was winter. The tenement was on a high street overlooking a valley. At one end was a summit on which stood a castle. At the other end was a palace. The street descended from the castle to the palace.

The meeting was unanimously of opinion that, as the existing war conditions of industry and employment render the attainment of the maximum production of ships and engines impossible, definite and drastic action by the Government is required in order to obtain the conditions under which the Empire's necessity for maximum output can be fulfilled.

The first essential step is the immediate total prohibition of the sale of all alcoholic liquor throughout the United Kingdom, applied to all classes

The following remarkable telegram has been sent to the Premier from the Clyde Shipbuilders' Federation:

"A meeting of the Clyde and West

of Scotland shipbuilders and marine

engineers was held to consider, at the

request of the Board of Trade, what

steps could be taken to accelerate the

production of merchant vessels.

"The meeting was unanimously of

opinion that, as the existing war

conditions of industry and employment

render the attainment of the maximum

output of ships and engines impos-

sible, definite and drastic action by

the Government is required in order

to obtain the conditions under which

the Empire's necessity for maximum

Woman Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage Leaders On Preparedness

Mrs. Catt opened a recent letter in *The Times* by sweeping into the discard the following propositions of mine, that in the end military strength is the ruling factor in international relations, that as a consequence a nation governed by women and men cannot maintain itself against a nation ruled by men alone, and that, as arms are the final arbiter in larger international disputes, the United States to be secure needs to become unmasculined through the selection of its strongest men for leadership, and at all cost must avoid feminisation through the injection of women into its electorate.

These beliefs Mrs. Catt brushes aside as the old, old theory of life which was the ruling factor throughout the world for a hundred thousand years, to which she says have subscribed all the militarists of the world, from Caesar to the present-day Moro-chief—among whom, to be logical, she must include Washington and the other defensive militarists of history who usually are called patriots.

"Against this old theory," says Mrs. Catt—a theory which until now has ruled the conduct of the race, she adds—"rises a new and modern one which conforms to Christianity, democracy, progress. Upon the wall of time it is written that the new shall replace the old," and "the new theory declares that war is a relic of barbarism and must go."

This surely is inspiring language, but what precisely does it mean? Does it mean that mankind has suddenly put off its race-old habits of achieving by war ends not otherwise attainable, and of resisting aggression by force of arms? If this be the claim, where did such a militant sanctification occur? And which branches of the race have succeeded in stamping out their passions, or in ridding themselves of that instinct for self-preservation called patriotism?

Certainly no such epochal changes are observable in Europe where the most horrid war of history is in progress, nor in Asia, where a small but armed nation is bending to its will another ten times its size, nor in Africa, where subject races are being

In commenting upon the two

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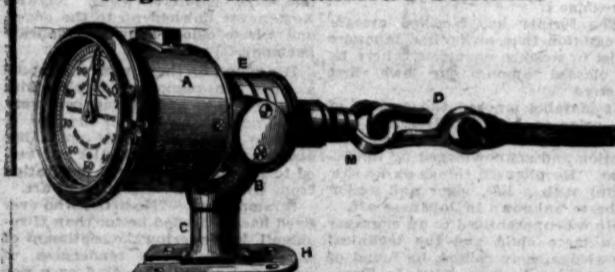
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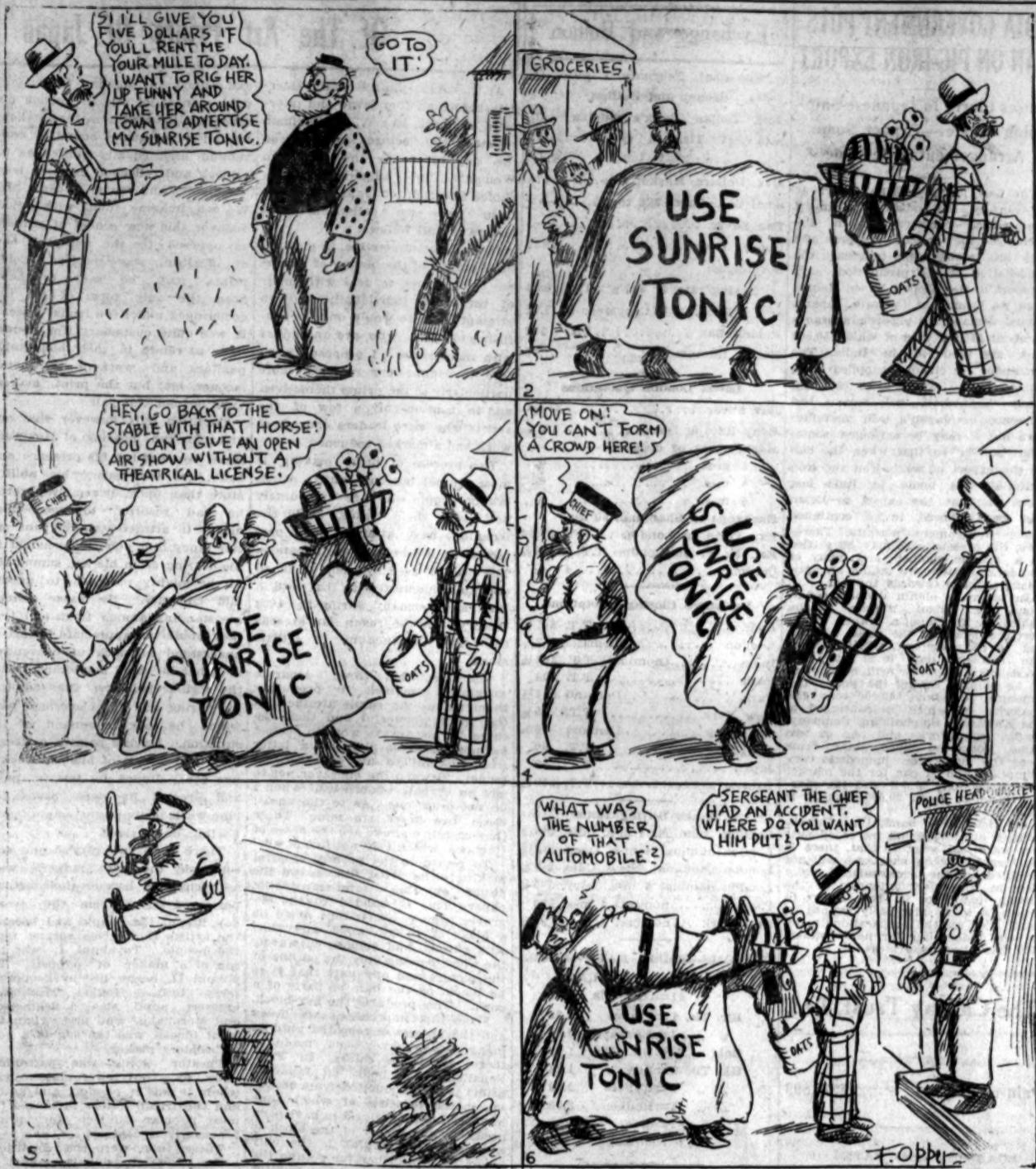


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The Chief of Police Didn't Recognise Maud

By Opper



Englishmen upon whose conversion

possess military qualities. Again to her cause Mrs. Catt has pinned her faith, she had best not overlook that after Great Britain had raised the largest volunteer army the world has ever seen, both men demanded universal military service and secured it. With this salient fact in mind, and the despatch from Melbourne in hand announcing that Australia had refused to extend conscription to the present war denying full support to the great empire of which it is part, because among other things "the women flinched at sending their men to the trenches," Mrs. Catt had best consider whether in the light of this revelation of women's failure to arise to a national emergency, these Englishmen, or any others of authority, will likely advocate the womanizing of their electorate.

Mrs. Catt goes on to say that my point of view, my "mistake," is based upon the supposition that all men

possess military qualities. Again Mrs. Catt indulges in a fanciful assumption. I had already said that our Government is not sufficiently masculine for our security. By this I meant that the men who compose it are not all of them fit to be trusted with responsibilities which may require for their fulfillment use of the final "word or act."

Men, as my husband has said, are like money; some of them ring true when struck, while others are leaden, are "too proud" to fight. But let me ask Mrs. Catt, Is the by far too small sprinkling of manliness among our legislators and executives, among our electors, good reason for the further dilution of this quality, without which no nation has yet survived free? I think not. On the contrary, I believe it good reason for a refusal to weaken further a nation whose electorate though male is already too largely unmmanly.

Mrs. Catt, very justly, dwells upon the military inefficiency which

characterised the conduct of the civil war. But this inefficiency was not due to the fact that those who failed were men, instead of women, but to the reason that the nation was unprepared in training and equipment, and thrust forward to lead troops wholly ignorant of military science those who had not in advance been accustomed to the handling of large bodies of men. The lesson, however, which the awful sacrifices of that struggle should have taught us seems wholly to have escaped Mrs. Catt, and those who would have us rely for our safety upon the defensive value of defenselessness.

Now I am going to make even a bolder statement—that the American women of this generation—observe, Mrs. Catt, your own and my old associates in the suffrage movement—scarcely even knows, and even seeks to deny, the very essentials of patriotism. You, Mrs. Catt, and your associates, for instance, are dabbling emotionally in the very thing that is the poison of patriotism. You have erected above love and service of country in vague, dreamy unreality called Internationalism, and in the hysteria of its worship, under the hallucination that you are serving all mankind, you would sting to death in every male child's soul the very germ of patriotism, which is the belief that country must come first and the

world afterward; that upon his love, his brain, his strength, his very blood, his country has first call—first call over and above that of his mother, his father, his wife, his child, and all the world besides.

This, Mrs. Catt, is patriotism; the patriotism that flowered in the words, "I trust my country shall al-

ways be right in its international relations, but my country, right or wrong!" Do you and your associates teach and stand for this kind of patriotism, or do you decry it? If the former, why then are you and your associates not found with Washington, in his words: "If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war?" You would participate in government; pray tell us, then, whether you are for nationality and government as Washington understood them, or for government and internationalism as Cooper Union understands them.

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.

(Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood.)

The Old Crowd

By William F. Kirk

Yes, the old crowd's broken up;
Jack is out in Carson City—
Mix us up another cup—
Harry's planted, more's the pity;
Jim is down and out, I guess;
Never see him any more,
Will I have another? Yes,
Like the one I had before.
You remember Curley Green?
Curley's in, the last I heard;
You know—too much gasoline—
Too much bottle with his bird.
Harry faded long ago—
Nicked us all and flew his kite.
Billy went to Buffalo—
Said it wasn't breaking right.
Poor old Larry! He's a wreck—
Saw him just the other day.
Ned? He got it in the neck—
All the old gang's gone away.
Me? Oh, I'm not working now—
Queer the way things seem to
break!
What's the difference, anyhow?
Have one more for old time's sake.
You and I—of all the crowd!
Funny how they come and go!
Seems as cheerful as a shroud.
In the joints we used to know,
Well, perhaps your luck will break—
I'm right up against it, too.
Have one more for old time's sake.
Happy days! Good luck to you!

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Banks	
H. K. and S. E. Chartered	\$660
Russo-Amat.	550 10s.
Cathay, ordy.	250.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 275
North China	152 1/2
Union of Canton	545.
Yangtze	257 1/2
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	155
Hongkong Fire	275
Shipping	
Indo-China Prof.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Prof.	166.
"Shell"	18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (o.)	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug (f.)	Tls. 25
Kochies	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.66
Oriental Cons.	200.
Philippines	Tls. 1.
Raub	32.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	86 1/2
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	50
Shanghai Land	86 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	58 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	
Cotton Mills	
Euwo	Tls. 158 1/2
Euwo Prof.	105
International	Tls. 72
International Prof.	68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116
Kung Yik	6 1/2
Yangtzeopoo	Tls. 101
Yangtzeopoo Prof.	
Industrials	
Buile The	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$124 S.
Green Island	\$11.65 S.
Langkats	20 1/2
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 1/2 S.
Llewellyn	200.
Lane, Crawford	32 B.
Moutrid.	30 1/2 B.
Watson	30 1/2 B.
Weeks	18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 1/2
Amherst	10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	5 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	3 1/2
Ayer Tawah	35
Batu Anam 1915	1.60
Bukit Tol Alang	5.10
Bute	7.70
Chemor United	1.65
Chempak	10 1/2
Cheng	3 1/2
Consolidated	3 1/2
Dominion	7 1/2
Gula Kalumpang	7 1/2
Java Consolidated	21
Kamunting	7
Kapala	1.10
Kapayang	20
Karan	15
Kota Bahru	10 1/2
Kroewek Java	20 1/2
Padang	16 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	10
Permatas	4 1/2
Rehup	1.65
Samagagas	1.07 1/2
Seekoe	7 1/2
Semambu	1.60
Senawang	15 1/2
Shanghai Klebang	1.20
Shanghai Malay	8
Whai Malay Prof.	12.
Shanghai Fahsing	1.90
Sungai	1 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	11 1/2
Sungai Mangat	6%
Shai Kalantas	1.30
Shanghai Seremban	1.
Taiping	2 1/2
Tanah Merah	1
Tebong	32 1/2
Ulobr	2
Ziange	6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 10
Shai Elec. and Asb.	2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 22 B.
Shanghai Gas	30
Horse Bazaar	30
Shanghai Mercury	65 B.
Shai Telephone	265
Shai Waterworks	

INDIA GOVERNMENT PUTS
BAN ON PIG-IRON EXPORT

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 7, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying

rate @ 87=Tls. 1.14 @ 71.8=\$1.59

Mex. Dollars, Market rate....71.475

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3 7/16=Tls. 5.54

Exch. @ 71.8=Mex. \$ 7.72

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

Bank Rate of Discount

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-a.%

4 m-a.%

5 m-a.%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex, Paris on LondonFr. 27.80

Ex, N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2

Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

London Demand 3 7/16

India

(nominal) T.T. 263 1/2

Paris

Demand 504 1/2

New York

T.T. 86 1/2

New York Demand 86 1/2

Hongkong

T.T. 56

Japan

T.T. 59

Batavia

T.T. 210 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London, nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2

London, nominal 4 m-s. Ds. 3-8 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s. Cds. 3-9 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s. Ds. 3-9 1/2

Paris

nominal 4 m-s. 520

New York

nominal 4 m-s. 89 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR JANUARY

1=Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1=Francs 5.22

" 1=Marks 14.36

Gold 1=Hk. Tls. 1.10

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.78

" 1=Rubles 2.82

" 1=Ruble 2.99

" 1=Mex. \$1.50

+ Nominal.

Stock Buying Rates

London, nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2

London, nominal 4 m-s. Ds. 3-8 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s. Cds. 3-9 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s. Ds. 3-9 1/2

Paris

nominal 4 m-s. 520

New York

nominal 4 m-s. 89 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR JANUARY

1=Hk. Tls. 5.21

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Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.78

" 1=Rubles 2.82

" 1=Ruble 2.99

" 1=Mex. \$1.50

+ Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 7, 1917.

Official

Cheng Tls. 3.00

Sharebrokers Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 7, 1917.

Official

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.25 cash

Telephone Tls. 85.50

January Rubber Outputs

The Bute Plantations (1913)

Ltd. Ibs. 10,258

The Tanah Merah Estates

(1916) Ltd. Ibs. 17,000

Reduced outputs owing to rain

and holidays.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Mijn-

Bosch-en Landbouwexploita-

tion Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

February 6 was 100 tons."

When You Want

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CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
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'PHONE 4757

Mrs. Merriman Tells History
Of The Art Prints Of Japan

much to perfect its mechanical process, is Suzuki Harunobu. Little is known of his life, doubtless because he lived decently and quietly; for a great deal is known of some others whose lives were the reverse. His work, including book illustrations, extended over a period of only ten years, and is characterized by a delicacy and daintiness that had a marked influence over later artists. One thinks of him as a gentle man, of innate refinement and delicate physique, who was devoted to his art for its own sake. His work has been criticized as lacking force; but it has marked individuality and originality, and as his subject was almost invariably the occupations of women, it would have been difficult to have treated it forcefully. He never painted actors or theatrical subjects.

Some characteristics of his work are what may be termed architectural setting, as the angle of a room, a door or gateway, very slender hands and feet and refined faces and the effective use of thin white lines in the hair. His compositions are always simple, and although there is often much detail, there is no crowding or confusion. Nearly all of his prints are smaller than what may be considered the standard size, and he also excelled in hachikaraku, the long, slender print designed to hang on the door frame—he was also an exquisite colorist.

Yet one more artist of this period must be mentioned. Kiyonaga, the fourth Torii, lived from the middle of the 18th to the first part of the 19th century. He did not disdain the theatrical subjects that had become so popular and it

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevill, Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London CITY & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Iloilo Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, in The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papete

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. T. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman, etc. etc. etc.]

C. S. Gubay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. Stark.

Branches and Agencies: Amyo Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Cebu Manila Sourabaya

Delhi New York Tsingtau

Hilo Iloilo Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers: London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau

Chendee Newchuan Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen o-a)

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI, Manager for China and Japan

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,800,000

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Part's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshin London Port Arthur

Bombay LiaoYang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Chanchun Lyons Sydney

Dalny Mukden Sinanfu

Hankow Nagasaki Tieling

Harbin Newchuan Tientsin

Hongkong New York Tokio

Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund \$33,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchuan, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 3

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 11	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12 noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
12	..	Vancouver B.C.	Montezuma	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
16	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
19 6:30	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	..	San Francisco	Tiberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 8	11:30	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9 3:00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.	
10	..	..	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10 12:30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santos maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
11	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12 noon	..	..	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Monteagle	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
13 2:00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
13	..	K. Be & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16 noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
17	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Ko	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19 6:30	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 11 noon	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
.. 12	Java Ports	Thikru	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.	
.. 12	London	Ts. r. ga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
.. 23	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Fr.	Cle. M. M.	
25 noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Mar 2	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line	
4	.. London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 8	11:00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
8	..	..	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
8 3:30	Ningpo	Anping	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
9 4:00	Ningpo	Beni rekins	Jap.	B. & S.	
9 5:00	..	..	Feiching	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10 4:00	..	..	Hsinfung	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10 4:00	Hongkong & Canton	Anau	Br.	B. & S.	
11 4:00	Hongkong	Suning	Br.	B. & S.	
12 4:00	Hongkong & Canton	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.	
13 4:00	Hongkong via Macao	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.	
13 D.L.	Amoy, Hon. Ko., & Canton	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.	
15 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
21 12:30	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.	
27 ..	Hongkong				

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 8 8:00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.	
8 11:00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo,	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.	
9 3:00	Vladivostock	Poitava	Rus.	R. V. F.	
9 4:00	Dalny	Ishishu maru	Jap.	S. M. R.	
9 11:30	Taungtaw and Dalny	Koje maru	Jap.	S. M. R.	
9 12:00	..	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
10 4:00	..	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.	
11 4:00	..	Kiangkwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
12 4:00	..	Luensu	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
13 4:00	..	Taihuan maru	Jap.	N. K. K.	
13 4:00	..	Taihuan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
14 4:00	..	Suwo	Jap.	N. K. K.	
15 4:00	..	Tatung	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
16 4:00	..	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.	
17 4:00	..	Kiangtou	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
18 4:00	..	Kiangyin	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
19 4:00	..	Kutwo	Br.	I. M. & Co.	
20 4:00	..	Luensu	Br.	B. & S.	
21 4:00	..	Po'ang	Br.	B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
Feb 7	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2151 Chl.	NSCW		
Feb 7	..	..	1148 Br.	B. & S.	WTW	
Feb 7	Vladivostock	Poitava	1980 Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p	
Feb 7	Japan	Pukkuu maru	1100 Jap.	Furukawa		
Feb 7	Japan	Asosan maru	1200 Jap.	B. & S.		
Feb 7	Japan	Takao san maru	4108 Jap.	B. & S.	MBKW	
Feb 7	Portow	Taishan	1612 Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	MBKW	
Feb 7	Hongkong	Anhui	1855 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
Feb 7	Japan	Santo maru	574 Jap.	Sabot Shokai	NYK	
Feb 7	Tsinhtao	Proteus	1025 Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW	
Feb 7	Nanking	Ono maru	557 Jap.	S. M. R.	Meisender	
Feb 7	Hanukow	Tatoo maru	1756 Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 7	Chinwangtiao direct	Kwangping	1244 Br.	K. M. A.	
7	Tacoma	Canada maru	3690 Jap.	A. T. Co.	
7	Japan	Hakata maru	268 Jap.	Suzu I.	
7	Hanukow etc.	Hanping	581 Chl.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	
7	Hongkong	Chenping	1053 Br.	B. & S.	
7	Napo	Hsin Peking	2860 Br.	B. & S.	
7	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2151 Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
KNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3215	10	314	Fewell
R&O	Nov. 20	Cruise	Heleia	Am. g.b.	1392	8	159	Grotherton
F&D	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g.b.	190	2	47	Carter
GD	Dec. 15	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g.b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidue, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

Tons.

ATSUTA MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, Feb. 11

HITACHI MARU 13,500 Capt. S. Tomonaga, Feb. 25

IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Takano, Mar. 4

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU 15,000 Capt. S. Shibata, Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU 13,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 12, 1917

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Feb. 19, 1917

TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917

Kobe to Seattle

From Kobe.

SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Shinohara, Feb. 9, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SANTO MARU 4,100 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Feb. 10

CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Feb. 13

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Feb. 17

HAKUAI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Feb. 20

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Suzuki, Feb. 24

SHANGHAI-KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU 8,500 Capt. S. Saito, Feb. 8, 1917

CHIKUZEN MARU 5,500 Capt. K. Miyasawa, Feb. 15, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Takano, Feb. 10, 1917

AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Feb. 25, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, Feb. 18, 1917

TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. K. Soeda, Mar. 20, 1917

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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No. 6 Kiangse RoadCHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916 and until further notice

From London, etc. Sailed *Due

Vessels To Arrive

From London, etc.

Sailed *Due

Cardiganshire Dec. 15 Feb. 14

Glenamoy Nov. 10 Feb. 3

Glengyle Feb. 26

From Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Japan Feb. 27

From New York

Bolton Castle Nov. 20 Mar. 4

City of Corinth Nov. 4 Feb. 8

Lowther Castle, etc. 15 Feb. 15

Tokawa Maru Nov. 18 Feb. 20

From San Francisco, etc.

Ecuador Mar. 12

Nippon Maru Mar. 7

Shiryo Maru Mar. 17

Tenyo Maru Jan. 26 Feb. 19

Siberia Maru Jan. 17 Feb. 10

Venezuela Feb. 13

From Gothenburg

Panama Feb. 28

From Tacoma

Mexico Maru Mar. 12

From Seattle

Shidzuoka Maru Mar. 14

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Taifu Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keeling Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Custom Jetty at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, February 7, 1917.

Siccawei. Weather Report

6.—A depression crosses Hunan and Kiangsu; rain in the Yangtze Valley; weather becoming very cloudy at Shanghai during the afternoon, and rainy during the evening. Squalls during the night.

7.—Misty, gloomy and rainy weather with some more N.N.E. gusts from time to time.

WEATHER. 4 a.m. 8 a.m.

Bar. at Centr. mm. 76.65 76.64

Inches. 30.19 30.19

Variation mm. for 24 h. -4.12 +4.45

Variation mm. for 12 h. +1.32 +1.38

Direction 20 15

Wind Miles. 12.4 9.3

Temperature ° Fahr. 29.5 30.6

Humidity % 95 61

Nebulosity 5-10 1 3

Windfiness 3

Hungry Hollanders
Forage for SuppliesPillage Grocery Stores And
Coal-Carts; Demonstrations in Cities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 6.—There is a great scarcity of coal, paraffin and potatoes in Holland.

There was a big demonstration in Rotterdam, yesterday, against the food shortage. Grocers' shops and coal-carts were plundered.

There was a "hunger demonstration" here, yesterday.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 6.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: As a result of our success on Saturday, the enemy have evacuated the whole of the south bank of the Tigris, eastward of the junction of the Hali with the Tigris, which we now occupy. Westward of the River Hali, the enemy have evacuated their trenches as far as a line running westward from the liquorice factory, north-west of the Tigris-Hali junction. We have already

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—An official

despatch from Mesopotamia reports:

As a result of our success on Saturday, the enemy have evacuated the whole of the south bank of the Tigris, eastward of the junction of the Hali with the Tigris, which we now occupy. Westward of the River Hali, the enemy have evacuated their trenches as far as a line running westward from the liquorice factory, north-west of the Tigris-Hali junction. We have already

counted six hundred enemy dead as the result of the fighting on Saturday.

Premier's Would-Be
Assassins Committed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—The three suffragettes and a male conscientious objector charged with planning to murder Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson have been committed for trial at the Derby Assizes, which open tomorrow.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived From Ship's Name Tons Flag Agents Berth

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger. Carlowitz	YWG	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4285	Ger. Lloyd	VII	
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3038	Ans. Lloyd	B VIII	
Feb 2	Japan	City of Vienna	4161	Br. M. B. Co.	PWE	
Aug 6	Hongkong	D. Beckers	2691	Ger. H. D. & Co	USA	
Jan 16	Waves	Easing	1127	Br. J. M. & Co.	YTPD	
Feb 1	Hongkong	Eurybates	3507	Br. B. & C.	BY	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger. H. D. & Co.	40 P	
6	Hongkong	Feiching	904	Cn. O.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenure	4096	Br. Glen Line	YTPD	
Jan 6	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYB	
Jan 10	Foochow	Haean	1835	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	BI	
Jan 20	Foochow	Hsinchi	1888	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYB	
May 22	Hankow	Klinling	201	Br. B. & C.	Int. D	
Feb 5	Japan	Kwangmaru	3147	Jap. N.Y. K.	WTPW	
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangchi	1536	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	TKDD	
Jan 21	Wenchow	Kwangchi	514	Ch. C.M. S. Co.	YTPD	
Jan 22	Chesu	Kingsing	1223	Br. J. M. & Co.	III	
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kuanggreen	2012	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Feb 8	Hankow	Kiangwan	2104	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
Feb 10	Hankow	Lienhwa	366	Br. J. M. & Co.	8 P	
July 16	Hankow	Meldab	1682	Ger. Melchera	NGLB 1	
July 20	Hankow	Melice	1682	Ger. Melchers	NGLB 1	
Dec 21	Wenchow	Melito	406	Am. S. Oil Co	SOCW	
Jan 21	Wenchow	Monch	393	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	YTPD	
Feb 4	Hongkong	Phenix	4928	Br. B. & C.	IX XI	
Feb 5	Hongkong	Pakho	1227			

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
will sell within their salesroom
on

Saturday, the 10th February,
at 10 a.m.

SUNDRY GOODS

CONSISTING OF
Field, Railway, and Mining
material, axle boxes, theodolite
with stand, electric lamps, arc
lamps, coal shovels, drills, fire
extinguisher, galvanized iron-
ware, belting 3" & 4" wide, oil
paints, phosphates, matches, sewing
machines, porcelain teapots and
cups, glassware, ladies' cotton
stockings, braids, felt hats,
raincoats, shirts, collars, etc.
On view the day before the sale

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Auctioneers
7-8 French Bund.



The Country Club.
Tonight, Feb. 8, at 9.15 p.m.

Mrs. Ayscough
will speak.

"About the Land we Live in"
Illustrated by lantern slides prepared

by Mr. J. C. Carter,
in aid of the

War Dressings and Bandage Department,
British Women's Work Association.

Tickets, \$2.00 each, may be
obtained from:

Mr. L. de Luca, The Palace Hotel;
Mr. E. McGuill, 17 The Bund; Mrs.
Merriman, 15A Ferry Road; Mrs.
Phillips, British Consulate-General;
Mrs. Samson, The Astor House
Hotel; Mr. A. Stokes, 36 Weihsien
Road; Mrs. Wrightson, 154
Bubbling Well Road; and from the
Secretary and Members of the Country
Club.

12516

Proposals for Frozen Fresh Beef
and Mutton. — Headquarters
Philippine Department, Office
Department Quartermaster, Manila,
P. I.—Sealed proposals will
be received here until 12m.,
March 7, 1917, and then
opened, for furnishing about
5,000,000 pounds beef and
100,000 pounds mutton. Further
information on application.

12246

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.
175th Production
"PASSESS BY"
A Play in Four Acts
by

C. Haddon Chambers
in aid of the
Sailors' and Orphans' Fund

PERSONS CONCERNED
Mr. Peter Waverton
Mr. Henry Schlee

William Pine (His Man Servant)
Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow

William Nighty Pine (A Cabman)
Mr. F. J. Burtt

Samuel Burns (A Tramp)
Mr. John Hays

Margaret Summers Mrs. A. J. Welch

The Lady Hurley (Waverton's
half sister) Mrs. Henry Schlee

Miss Beatrice Dalton (Lady
Hurley's niece) Mrs. Isenman

Little Peter Summers
Master Harold Alers

Mrs. Parker (Waverton's Cook-
house keeper) Mr. John Hays

1st Performance Thursday, 15th Feb.

2nd Performance Saturday, 17th Feb.

Booking opens at Messrs. Moutre
& Co., Ltd., Nanking Road, at 8 a.m.

on Friday, 9th February, 1917, for
Members only, and for the public on

Saturday, 10th February.

By Order,

Wm. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

12573

Business and Official Notices

ZUNG LEE & SONS. (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
HARDWARE AND METALS
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

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Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you think of

CHINA'S RICHEST PROVINCE,

Think of **WIDLER & COMPANY,**
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

PUNCHES FOR SCRIPT AND STOCK CERTIFICATES

"CANCELLED"

TICKET AND PAPER PUNCHES OF ALL KINDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

"WITCH"
Carbolic Disinfecting Powder.
Plate Powder.
Soot Destroyer.

Made in British Columbia.
If not obtainable at your
Grocer, inquire from the Agent,

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.
18 Chaoufoong Road,
Tel. 1797.

"Onyx" SILK HOSE

There are 15 grades of
Onyx Hosiery, but we
stock only the 5 highest
grades.

The s.s. "KOREA MARU"
just brought us new stocks
in Black, White, Tan,
Grey, etc., in sizes 8 to 10.

H. G. HILL & CO.
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

HELVETIA

Swiss Fire Insurance Company
of St. Gall

General Agents:

THE SINO-SWISS COMMERCIAL COMPANY
55 Szechuen Road.

12617

**SECOND RUSSIAN 5½%
WAR LOAN, 1916.**

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in
China, Japan and Bombay accepts,
up to the 13th of February, orders
for the above War Loan on the
same conditions as formerly.

Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6.

12381

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.**

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that
the Register of Shares of the
Corporation, at this Branch,
will be closed from the 12th to
the 24th February, both days
inclusive, during which period
no transfer of shares can be
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12439

Just Arrived

FRESH

MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store

No. 5 BROADWAY

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always

in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please

apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,

Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

12447

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Reply must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and
back, with bathro me and veranda)
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bed-
room and Bathroom attached, facing
Park, to be let from the 1st Jan.
Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.

10070

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION NO. 296

Mail Matter for Europe

Foreign mail matter for Europe
should in future indicate on the
cover the route by which the sender
wishes it to be forwarded, viz: via
Siberia, via America, via Suez, etc.
Correspondence showing no such
indication will be despatched by the Post
Office, and at sender's risk.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office
Shanghai, 6th February, 1917.

12642 F 9

FOR SALE

THE well-known, detached country
residence, "The Ranch," No.
8 Siccawei Road, with 9 Mow of
ground, lawn, conservatories,
stables and garage.

For further particulars, apply to
Mr. O. Mordhorst, or the under-
signed brokers:

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Tel. 4240 7-8 French Bund.

12595 F 9

TO LET. A small, convenient
furnished or unfurnished flat of 2
rooms, front verandah, kitchen,
bathroom, servants' quarters. Apply
to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

12652 F 8

TO LET, No. 328 Avenue Joffre,
(German house), well-furnished
room, with board.

12595 F 9

TO LET. 2 well furnished rooms
with bathroom attached and
verandah, also good attic room.
Apply to 17 Quinsan Gardens.

12655 F 10

POSITIONS WANTED

Following works now in preparation:

1. The NEW PLAN OF PEKING
with ILLUSTRATED INDEX
(Guide Book) and THE NEW
MAP OF CHIHILI PROVINCE
which will be included.

2. The WHANGPOO RIVER,
WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN,
which will be used in connection
with Block Book of individual
wharf and godown plans, published
in conjunction with this
work.

3. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON
with ILLUSTRATED INDEX
(Guide Book) and THE NEW
MAP OF KWANTUNG PRO-
VINCE.

4. The GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA
scale ONE INCH TO A MILE,
compiled especially with the
support of the members (Honorary)
of the above Society.

Following works now in preparation:

POSITION WANTED. A
young man, American, College
Graduate, speak Chinese and has
good position at present, desires a
place paying better and with a
future. No objection to outport
duty. Apply to Box 48, THE
CHINA PRESS.

12607 F 10

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TRANSLATOR, who has con-

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sulate, syndicate, journalistic,

commercial and official transla-

tion work, undertakes translation in

English and Chinese of agreements,

petitions, letters, legal documents,

advertisements, and commercial

documents, etc. Please apply to

Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking

Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,

opposite West End Lane.</p